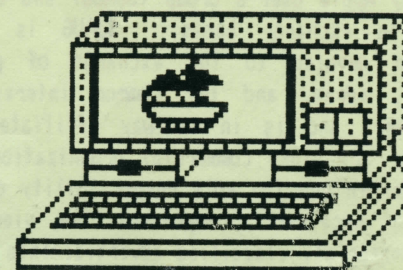


South Jersey Apple User's Group



November
1989

Candy Apple

Main Meeting - Nov. 17 th
GAMES - GAMES - GAMES

Voorhees Community Center - 7:30 p.m.

See Back Cover for Map

CONTENTS

	Page		
SJAUG Officers.....	2	Print Shop Disk of the Month.....	6
Telephone Tutors.....	2	BASIC Notes.....	6
Club Notes.....	2	The Best of Uncle Bruno.....	7
Club Disk Prices.....	2	File Types - Part 2.....	7
In Tongues.....	3	MINIBITS: HyperStudio.....	8
Disk of the Month: IIGIF.....	4	Holiday Gift Ideas.....	8
A Copy II Plus Tip.....	5	SJAUG Calendar of Events.....	9
AppleWorks Disk of the Month.....	5	New Releases.....	9
AppleWorks Tip.....	5	Notice to Advertisers.....	9
BBS Review.....	5		
		Advertisement:	
		Computer Workshop.....	3

Candy Apple Deadline for December: November 27th

The Candy Apple is published for the members of the South Jersey Apple User's Group (SJAUG) and other computer clubs on an exchange basis. SJAUG is a non-profit organization devoted to the exchange of public domain information, ideas, and the common interests of Apple Computer users and is in no way affiliated with Apple Computers or any other commercial organization. The views expressed herein are the sole responsibility of each author and do not necessarily represent the views of SJAUG. Newsworthy material, classified advertisements and any other Candy Apple related material should be mailed to the editor: Wanda Bullion, 4 Constitution Blvd., Berlin, NJ 08009.

Membership renewals and all other correspondence to the club should be addressed to:

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Anyone willing to volunteer help in their particular area of expertise, please contact the editor.

MEMBERSHIP in SJAUG

Membership in SJAUG is open to all interested Apple and/or Apple-compatible computer users. Annual dues are \$15.00 per individual, \$20.00 per family. Make checks payable to SJAUG and mail to the P.O. box listed above.

* Club Notes *

* by Gus Banks *

Last month's program was about LEGO/LOGO. Gary Stager, a representative of LEGO TC LOGO presented a very interesting demonstration at our meeting. He showed how you can learn some very specific principals of science and engineering using this system. We saw how a traffic light could be built and programmed to operate, as well as the operation of a LEGO car. The system is oriented to the school environment more than the home from a cost standpoint. But the system may be purchased by individuals. It would be a fun tool to use while teaching children.

This month's program brings a change in schedule. Instead of having Claris and a program about Appleworks 3.0, we are going to have our games program. It seems that Claris had to send someone to school to learn Appleworks before they could meet with us. So we have moved our planned December Program up. It's only a short time till the holidays and now is the time to look for items to put either on your wish list or gift list or both.

The club election is coming up in February and the club is in need of individuals to fill all of the offices. At the present time, all of the club's offices will be vacated then and no one has volunteered to replace them yet. These are all elected positions required by the club constitution. No one who wants to run will be excluded from doing so. And the club needs people to keep things going. It takes a lot of volunteer work by a lot of people to keep everything running. So think about doing your share.

See you at the meeting.

CLUB DISK PRICES

Member Prices:	5 1/4	3.5
Disk of the Month	\$3	\$4
Apple License Disk	\$3	\$4
Library Disk	\$4	\$5

Non-Member Prices:

All Disks	\$7	\$7
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Current membership card required for member prices.

NEW ITEMS - BLANK DISKETTES

Blank 3 1/2 inch disks: \$1.00 each w/label

Blank 5 1/4 inch disks-

in colors: \$.50 each w/sleeves & labels

IN TONGUES

W M Carey

As usual, Apple has been cranking out new developments so fast that only those who subscribe to publications devoted exclusively to Apple products can keep up with the developments. So this month I'll summarize what I have read recently.

First, what's new in computers? Well, the Mac II, introduced with such fanfare just 18 months ago, is obsolete. The current work horses of the Mac line, are the Macintosh IIx, the Macintosh IIcx and the Macintosh SE30. These three are all variations on the same theme, with a 68030 engine, a floating point chip, memory management and page management all built in and standard. The clock frequency is 16 MHZ which makes the system a real screamer by the old (Mac SE) standard.

But just recently the Mac IIxi has been introduced. This (very expensive) model boasts all of the above, plus color as a standard feature, and a clock that runs at 25 MHZ. So it's half again as fast as the Mac II family. For people doing monster spread sheets, I suppose the additional speed is appreciated. For word processing, like I'm doing now, I could care less.

However, Apple isn't content to stop there. A newer machine is in the works which will run at 35 MHZ. That's twice the speed of the current standards. This machine, I suppose, is the one that's going to support Apple's vaunted and not-very-well-understood Multi-Media metaphor. Considering the amount of video they will have to process to get a really viable real time display system, they'll probably wind up needing even more speed.

For non-Mac owners out there, it will come as a pleasant surprise to discover that Apple hasn't totally forgotten the Apple II family. Apple has announced that a version of HyperCard will soon be available for the Apple IIGS. HyperCard is not something that can be described in one sentence or even one paragraph. However, I'll try.

HyperCard is a philosophy of displaying data that includes its own programming language. The display emulates a stack of 3 x 5 cards, with each card representing one piece of information and with techniques for navigating through the stack by selecting one or more particular relationships.

Let me present a brief, almost trivial example. This is the example I use when I am introducing HyperCard to people who will be creating stacks.

Suppose I want a directory of Bird Veterinarians. After some thought, I create a stack of cards, with each one having on it the name, address and specialty (American, African, or Asian) of one veterinarian. Each card would also have several labeled 'buttons'. These are places where I could click with my mouse to go to a different card. I would have a button for 'next card', which would bring the next doctor in alphabetical order. I would have a button for 'Previous Card', which would let me step backwards. And I would have a button for "Same Specialty" which would bring up the next doctor with the same specialty as the current one.

So, using these buttons I can maneuver through the deck in different ways. Now I can easily add more buttons and increase the versatility of the stack. For instance, I could add a button for 'same state', which would let me select doctors who lived in the same state as the one being displayed.

As you can see, Hypercard is limited only by the developer's imagination. Thousands of stacks are already available commercially and as freebies on bulletin boards, with everything from disease symptoms to dinosaurs on them. And more are coming every day. So owners of the IIGS should be looking forward to some interesting stack browsing.

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Introducing the new Apple® Macintosh® SE with SuperDrive™, a 1.4 megabyte FDHD™ floppy disk drive built right into the computer.

SuperDrive gives you 75% more storage capacity than the original Macintosh SE. It also gives you the power to read MS-DOS, OS 2, and Apple II files, convert them to comparable Macintosh programs, then work on them with the point-and-click simplicity of a Macintosh.

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IIGIF - THE NOVEMBER
DISK-OF-THE-MONTH
By P. Mark Wannop

The November Disk-Of-the-Month is IIGIF, which is a viewer for GIF and RLE picture files. Before I talk about the disk, let's look at what RLE and GIF files are.

RLE and GIF file formats had their start on the major telecommunications services, notably Compuserve; they were designed to provide a universal format for interchange of picture file between various computers through telecommunication services and BBS's. (A third "universal" format is the MACpaint files, as there are now MAC viewers for most popular machines. Some of the MS-DOS desktop publishing programs use MAC files, taking advantage of the large library available, since, after all, the MacIntosh was the first computer used widely for desktop publishing. Our DOM last month was "MACDOWN 1.0" which views MAC files on the Apple II.)

RLE, which stands for "Run Length Encoded" are always black and white (monochrome) pictures; this is the older of the two formats. Although the RLE files do not have color, they can have a much greater resolution than the GIF files. Some of them are rather impressive.

GIF stands for Graphics Interchange Format, and they can range from two colors (actually monochrome) up to 256 colors. Resolutions can range from relatively low up to MAC II or MS-DOS VGA quality (i.e., darn near photographic). The quality of some of the larger files in GIF format depends on the machine used to view them; naturally, a picture designed for machines with the resolution of a color MacIntosh are not going to look anywhere near as good on a II+ in hi-res. The terms GIF and Graphics Interchange Format are (C) Compuserve Inc., an M&R Block company.

The IIGIF program was written by Jason Harper, who was also the author of MACDOWN; IIGIF will allow an Apple II+, IIe, IIc, IIgs, or any clone capable of running ProDOS to view either GIF or RLE pictures. It will also let you view any hi-res or double hi-res (DHR) screens from ProDOS disks as well. Your options are selected throughout the program by moving the inverse bar with the arrow keys and using ENTER to select. These are the main options:

"SET PREFERENCES"; you can set the output of the program for monochrome hi-res, color hi-res, monochrome double hi-res, or color double hi-res.

"CONVERT GIF FILE" will allow one to view a GIF file from a ProDOS disk; when you select this (and most other options) you will be asked if you want to use the "Prefix directory" or "Online Volumes". Choosing "Online Volumes" will cause the computer to look at all your drives and give you the pathname of each, from which you select the drive you want. Once this is done, you can optionally set the prefix to that volume; this is handy if you wish to look at several pictures on that particular disk. Now you can select, using the arrow keys and ENTER, the picture you want. At this point, you will get some information about the GIF file selected: picture width; picture height; # colors; and color range. You will be asked if you want to use the default scaling; in most cases, your answer would

be "Y" for yes, which is the default when you press ENTER. Some pictures I've seen are compressed vertically; for these you have to choose your scaling. I'll discuss that with the next option.

"RE-CONVERT LAST GIF" will do just that; if you didn't like the last GIF in color and wish to see it in monochrome, you can re-set your preference and look at the GIF again without having to go through the selection process. If the last GIF looked a bit squashed vertically, or otherwise distorted, you can choose this option and when asked if you want default scaling, choose "N". You will then be given several choices for horizontal, then vertical scaling, and horizontal, then vertical positioning. The defaults are marked with an asterisk. In the few GIFs that I've found that were compressed vertically, choosing 1:1 made the picture come out right.

"CONVERT RLE PICTURE" again does just that; you use the same selection process described above, and it loads in and shows it to you. There are no further options such as scaling, and since RLEs load in fairly quickly, there is no "Re-Convert" option.

"LOAD HIRES/DHR PICTURE" loads in hires or double hires (on 128K IIe, IIc and IIgs) pictures from ProDOS disks and displays them.

"VIEW PICTURE AGAIN"; once a GIF or RLE is converted, you are looking at it on your hi-res or double hi-res screen. Since it is already there, this option just shows you the screen again without having to wait for conversion.

"SAVE PICTURE" saves the last conversion to disk as a hi-res or double hi-res screen.

"PRODOS COMMANDS" allows you to select a file and protect, unprotect, rename, or delete it.

"QUIT" quits, and returns you to the ProDOS selector.

Some general comments: on the Apple II, the RLE pictures will generally always look pretty good, as the machine's resolution in hi-res is fully adequate for these monochrome pictures. This is not necessarily true of the GIF pictures; some GIF pictures look excellent on the Apple II hires screen, while others do not. Once again, some of these GIF files originated on color Macs, Amigas, and Atari STs with a huge range of colors and much higher resolution; the program does its best to convert these down to Apple hires resolution with 16 colors, but there's a limit to what it can do... But there are enough GIF's that convert very well, and they are enjoyable to see.

Some complex GIF pictures take time to load, from about a minute up to (in extreme cases) 15 minutes. If it's a huge file, be patient...

There is a better program available for the IIgs owner: it is called SHRConvert, and that's about all I know about it; check with Gus to see if it's in the IIgs library.

RLE pictures will automatically show in monochrome, even if a color preference is selected; however, on the Apple there is a phase shift that gives an artificial color to certain part of some RLE files, with often pleasantly surprising results.

FILES ON THE DISK: Side one has ProDOS and IIGIF.SYSTEM. It also has IIGIF.DOC and GIF.HELP, both Appleworks AWP files. It has the following pictures added:

ANGEL.GIF is the Rolls Royce hood ornament in color.

CALVIN.GIF is Calvin (of Calvin and Hobbes) as Spaceman Spiff.

CITY1.GIF is a excellent color picture of a cityscape.

FUTURECAR.GIF is a "car if the future" done by an Atari enthusiast...

GOLDEN.GIF is a picture of the Golden Gate Bridge. This one is a tad complex for the hi-res screen, but still looks fairly good. It might look a little better in DHR...

GOOFY.GIF is a picture of Goofy (Mickey Mouse's buddy) with a baseball bat.

MAXHEAD.GIF is a nice picture of Max Headroom, everybody's favorite computer ma-ma-ma-mascot.

Side 2 has the following pictures:

CITYLIGHTS.GIF is a city by night, with mountains in the background.

FROGG.GIF is a little tree frog clinging to a branch. Very colorful.

P.ARROW.GIF is a Pierce Arrow automobile.

TUT.GIF is a picture of King Tut; you may remember it from a commercial software package cover.

USA.GIF is a map of the continental 48 states, in color.

BUNNY.RLE is a picture of Uncle Bunny (no relation to Uncle Bruno). Cute and well detailed.

FAIRY1.RLE is a fairy on a flower.

FAIRY2.RLE is another fairy.

STRIPE.RLE is Stripe the gremlin from the movie "Gremlins" with his tooth smile.

Note that the GIF files have the extension .GIF and RLE files have the extension .RLE; while these extensions are not necessary, it makes it easy to tell what format the file is in. This convention is followed on many BBS download sections, including South Jersey Appleline. If you have a modem, there are a lot of RLE and GIF files up on Appleline for you to download. We'll be making disks of these files available every month for the next few months at the meetings for those interested, but are not using modems.

A COPY II PLUS TIP

By P. Mark Wannop

Here's a tip for users of COPY II PLUS that was given to me by Steve Oppermann, who actually sat down and read the manual! When you are doing anything where you are choosing files - such as verifying files or copying an entire disk file-by-file (from a DOS 3.3 disk to a ProDOS disk or vice versa, for example) you can have the program select ALL the files automatically. Using VERIFY as an example, after you've selected "FILES" and gotten the catalog of the disk on the screen, simply press "E" for Enter Filename, then press "=" (the equal sign). The equal sign is a "wildcard"; then you press enter, and the program automatically selects ALL the files to verify. Press "6" and away it goes...

It's a heck of a lot faster than pressing the arrow and ENTER key for each filename...

AppleWorks Disk-of-the-Month for November

by Mike Wogan

The AppleWorks disk for November is actually two disks (four sides) containing tips and techniques for using A.W. In addition to tips, side four (disk two) also contains four tutorial files for the new user. Most of the files can be read with the word processor, although there are a couple of database and spreadsheet files. There are 57 files in all, most of them with a number of tips, so they aren't all described here, but the tips include things like: how to print in two columns from the word processor, how to capture the address from a letter and print it on an envelope, printing sideways, saving space on the disk and avoiding the "disk full" error, handling a database file that's too large to fit in memory, printing 5 x 3 inch labels, page numbering, printing in italics, guarding against electrostatic discharge, how to copy from-anywhere to-anywhere within the three programs, printing on forms, using text in the spreadsheet, and a summary of commands and 2 commands. There are also a few comments on specific hardware, but most of the material on hardware will appear on a later disk. No matter what your level of expertise, you'll learn something new about AppleWorks from these tips and pointers.

APPLEWORKS TIP

by Mike Wogan

Suppose you have just saved a file from AppleWorks and you realize you still need the old version. A.W. has over-written it and it's gone. Or is it? When A.W. saves a file on the disk, it first looks on the disk to see if there is a file by that name. If there is, it changes it to TEMP.000000. It gives the old name to the file being saved. Then it marks TEMP.000000 as "deleted" by putting \$00 in front of the file name. It doesn't delete the file, it just marks the space as unused. If you have not saved any files, or written anything to the disk in the meantime, the file is still there. If you have CopyII+, you'll notice it has an Undelete option. Use the Undelete option to undelete TEMP.000000. If you have written anything to the disk in the meantime, part of the file may have been overwritten and you'll need RepairWorks to try to rescue it.

The BBS Review

by Ryan MacMichael

Defender of the Crown- Defender of the Crown is a fun, but bad-language BBS. It has different games you play for "credits". It's a lot of fun, though. Next month: two more BBS's.

(Editor's Note: Ryan's future reviews will include the phone numbers and further details.)

PRINT SHOP DISK-OF-THE-MONTH FOR NOVEMBER

By P. Mark Wannop

We are going a little out of order this month and featuring SJAUG Print Shop Disk #8 (BRAC or BRCC H-19) rather than #7 (which will be next month). The reason we are doing this is because disk #8 is a specially oriented disk of Hebrew graphics, many of them concerning Hanukkah. Although it would be out (barely) in time if we had it for December, I thought by jumping the order it would be then available at the DOM price with a comfortable period of time for folks to make their holiday posters and cards with Print Shop.

The disk features 70 Print Shop graphics. There are several Old Menorah as well as New Menorah graphics. There are several "Hannah and Sons" graphics, as well as a couple of dreidles. There are several designs using the 6 pointed Star of David. Other Jewish holidays are also featured.

Also included on this disk are 21 print shop borders on the same themes; several Hanukkah, New Year, Sabbath, Jewish Star, and Life borders are here.

This is a bootable DOS 3.3 disk, and includes the Print Shop graphics viewer that allows you to see the graphics (but not the borders) on your screen.

There are also three files on the disk that are NOT Print Shop files, but instead are hi-res graphics screens. They are HAN.SCREEN, HAN.SCREEN2, and HAN.SCREEN3. These are not mentioned in the "about this disk" option of the boot program. They can be viewed with any DOS 3.3 hi-res picture viewer, or if you don't have one, do this:

1) Go to BASIC; if you boot the disk it will load DOS 3.3 and there is an option to exit to BASIC from the menu.

2) From the basic prompt J, type HGR.

3) Type the following: BLOAD HAN.SCREEN,A\$2000

At this time, you should see a picture, made up of several of the PS graphics, form on your screen.

4) After you've looked at that picture to your heart's content, type the following: BLOAD HAN.SCREEN2,A\$2000

The screen will alter to display the new file.

5) Again, when ready, type: BLOAD HAN.SCREEN3,A\$2000

The third screen will be displayed.

If you have printer card capable of dumping graphics screens to your printer, you can print out these three screen files; you'll have to consult the documentation that came with your card for instructions on doing this, as the commands are not universal.

6) When you are done looking at the hi-res screens, type TEXT and you'll be back to your normal text screen.

BASIC.Notes

by Mike Wogan & Steve Oppermann

Steve Oppermann and I thought it would be fun to have a short column each month, dealing with tips, techniques and shortcuts using BASIC. So this column will be a running series of ideas for using BASIC, given in no special order. We are interested in your feedback. If you know of some techniques for using BASIC that we haven't covered, we'd like to hear about them. Also, if you have questions, please let us know.

Find out how many unused blocks are on the disk:

There are 280 blocks on a freshly formatted 5.25 ProDOS disk. The ProDOS bootstrap and root directory information take up 7 blocks, leaving 273 free. To find out how many unused blocks are available on the disk from within a BASIC program, use this code:

```
10 PRINT CHR$(4);"VERIFY /volume.name"
20 T=PEEK (48825) + PEEK (48826) * 256
30 U=PEEK (48828) + PEEK (48829) * 256
40 F = T - U
50 PRINT "Used Blocks = ";U
60 PRINT "Free Blocks = ";F
70 PRINT "Total Blocks = ";T
```

The VERIFY command performs a GET FILE INFO call to the MLI to verify that a file exists. However, when you use it with a volume name instead of a file name, ProDOS, ProDOS returns the volume size instead of the aux type, and the number of blocks used by the file. Of course, you might want to do something else with the information contained in U, F, and T besides print it.

There is a way of retrieving the same information from DOS 3.3, which we'll try to cover in another column.



THE BEST OF UNCLE BRUND

Master of Trivia on SJAUG Appleline

Here, as promised, are the next ten questions from the continuing quest for trivia on the SJAUG bulletin board, Appleline. Watch you December issue of Candy Apple for the fascinating answers.

11) Before becoming "Gunsmoke's" Marshall Matt Dillon, James Arness had the title roll as a movie monster; what was the movie?

12) We know them as Chico, Harpo, Groucho, Gummo, and Zeppo; but what did Minnie and Sam Marx name their sons?

13) What President of the United States, when informed by a woman at a party that she had made a bet that she could make him say more than three words, replied "You lose."?

14) Who played the "Old Timer" on the radio program "Fibber McGee and Molly"?

15) Who was the comedian/trumpet player featured with Kay Kyser's band?

16) To Americans, "Bonzo" is the chimpanzee that made a monkee out of Ronald Reagan; in England, there was an earlier "Bonzo" both in print and animated cartoons. What sort of critter was this "Bonzo"?

17) What is the National Vegetable of Wales?

18) According to Dinah Shore, what culinary treats "make your eyes light up and you tummy say 'howdy'"?

19) Who invented the flashlight?

20) Who had a hit record with "Where Did Robinson Caruso Go With Friday On Saturday Night"?

FILE TYPES...FOR FUTURE REFERENCE - PART TWO

By Ethel Graham

Here is the final list of file types as listed in File Attribute Zapper II, a.k.a. FAZ.II, by Bruce A. Mah. The second number is the file attribute number.

\$E0	\$8002	LBR Telecommunications (Shrinkit)
\$E1	\$0000	MAC Macintosh file in MacBinary format
\$E2	\$0000	Appletalk file
\$EF	\$0000	PAS Pascal area on a partitioned disk
\$F1	\$0000	User defined type #1
\$F7	\$0006	Publish-It! font file
\$F8	\$C311	Print Shop GS black/white background
\$F8	\$C312	Print Shop GS black/white border
\$F8	\$C313	Print Shop GS black/white graphic
\$F8	\$C314	Print Shop GS black/white greeting card
\$F8	\$C315	Print Shop GS black/white letterhead
\$F8	\$C316	Print Shop GS black/white font
\$F8	\$C321	Print Shop GS color background
\$F8	\$C323	Print Shop GS color border
\$F8	\$C327	Print Shop GS color banner
\$F9	\$0000	OS GS/OS /ProDos 16 operating system
\$FA	\$0000	INT Integer Basic program /Beagle Compiler
\$FB	\$0000	IVR Integer Basic variable program
\$FC	\$0000	BAS Applesoft Basic program
\$FD	\$0000	VAR Variable storage file
\$FE	\$0000	REL Relocatable file /packed disk image
\$FF	\$0000	SYS ProDos 8 System file

Passover

PASSOVER



SMALL STAR



Hanukkah



PILGRIM FES.



SONS & MENORAH



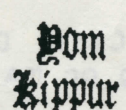
TU B'SHAVAT



PORTRAIT



SONS & SHIELDS



YOM KIPPUR



N.STAR



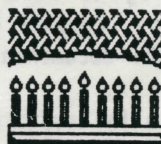
NEW MENORAH7



Z1



MATTATHIAS2



NEW MENORAH5

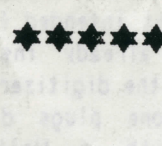


OLDMENORAH3

Shabuot



Z2



FIVESTAR



HANUCARD



ISRAELI MEN.2



MACCABEES



NEW MENORAH8



GELT



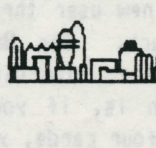
HANUKIAH



ISRAELI MEN.3



MATTATHIAS



SKYLINE

Chag Sameach

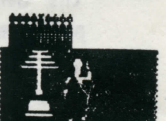
HAG SAMEACH

The Feast of Lights

Hanukkah
Happy Han 2



ISRAELI MENORAH



Mattathias
MATTATHIAS 3



NEW MEN11

MINI-BITS: IIGS Users Get Hyper!!

by Wanda Bullion

IIGS users who have been jealous of their Mac-using friends with HyperCard can relax. Roger Wagner's release of HyperStudio has taken care of the problem. HyperStudio was demonstrated at AppleFest in Boston last May, and has been reviewed very positively in most of the media. The following comments and descriptions have been gleaned from the extensive review in "The Apple IIGS Buyer's Guide," Fall 1989 edition, p.40-44.

First, the particulars: HyperStudio runs on an Apple IIGS with a minimum of 768K, 1MB or more is recommended. The list price is \$129.95, mail order prices average about \$79.00.

HyperStudio is actually hardware as well as software. It requires you to insert a sound digitizer. It does not take up a slot. You need to remove a plug from the back of the IIGS, preferably near the power supply, and attach the board to the hole. The Buyer's Guide recommends removing the power supply first to facilitate installation procedures. A ribbon cable attaches the board to the sound input socket on the GS near the Ensoniq sound chip. Those who already have a sound digitizer should unplug it, plug in the HyperStudio board, then attach the original digitizer to the chain socket provided on the HyperStudio board. The HyperStudio digitizer will only be active when the microphone (included) is plugged in.

The electrical power for the digitizer comes from the 2-prong socket intended for the Apple fan. If you have a fan already installed, there is another chain port on the digitizer.

The microphone plugs directly into the digitizer board with a Walkman-type plug. Therefore, you can use a phone plug to record a digitize sounds from portable stereos, compact disc players and other sound sources. The documentation explains all the details.

Finally, the speaker plugs into the audio port on the back of the IIGS and improves the sound. If you already have external speakers, you won't need this one.

Getting Started: HyperStudio comes with several pre-made stacks which act as tutorials in learning the program and becoming familiar with Hypermedia technology. The most useful is probably the demo called Intro, which describes most of the program's features. Others demonstrate ways in which screens can be "wiped" when changing cards, a display of several buttons, and how HyperStudio can be used to teach languages.

Making Your Own Stacks: The instruction manual guides a new user through the process of creating a first stack. The Buyer's Guide recommends going through the tutorial at least once. Another suggestion is, if your stack will have more than three or four cards, you might want to sketch it out

on paper first to see how the cards will be organized.

Drawbacks: There seem to be only a few complaints about this new software. In its present version it uses only 640-mode super-high-resolution graphics, so the 320-mode graphics which are more colorful are not useful. When digitizing sounds with an installed TransWarp accelerator card, you must slow to normal IIGS speed. Otherwise, the recorded sounds play back at half speed. This is also a minor problem with the Sound Shop accessory. Everything else functions well with the TransWarp.

It would take too much space here to describe all the capabilities of HyperStudio and how they are accomplished. It appears to be a welcome addition to the growing number of IIGS-specific software. It is definitely on my Christmas Wish-List (Assistant Editor - Please take NOTE !!)

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See Carol DeCuzzi at the main meeting or mail to the PO address.

SJAUG MEETINGS FOR NOVEMBER:

SJAUG Board Meeting: Friday, Nov. 10th -
DeCuzzi's house - 7:30 p.m.

Main Meeting: Friday, Nov. 17th -
Voorhees Community Center - 7:30 p.m.

IIGS Sig: Wednesday, Nov. 22nd - 7:30
p.m. Call Bob Bobik for details:
778-2105.

Beginners' Mac SIG: Not meeting. This
SIG is on hold for the time being;
however, Ed Gaugler will be glad to
answer questions or help new users on
a case-by-case basis. You can
contact him at 424-5547.

Classic Apple SIG: Meets Thursday,
Nov. 30th - 7:30 p.m. - Topic:
LEGO/LOGO demonstration. Place: Ed
Gaugler's House. Call Ed for
directions: 424-5547.

New AppleWorks Sig: Contact Bev Darkatsh
for details at 365-5821, Monday
through Friday.

COMING IN DECEMBER:

Board Meeting: December 8th

Main Meeting: December 15th -
Demonstration of AppleWorks 3.0 by a
representative from CLARIS
(we HOPE!).

---NEW RELEASES---

Thirdware Computer Products announces the
release of FingerPrint GSi version III.
The greatly enhanced printing utility card
lists for \$149; current owners upgrade for
\$35.

Beagle Bros now has a site-license program
for its TimeOut series and some of its
other popular software. There are three
types: 1) a network license: user makes
copies of program and manuals for use on
local area network; 2) a lab license:
user copies software and manuals for use
in one classroom; 3) a site license:
students, teachers, administrators, staff
copy the program for use in one building.

All licenses are good for 100 years;
upgrades during that time are \$10 for each
package. Details are available from
Beagle Bros, 6215 Ferris Square, Suite
100, San Diego, CA 92121.

Beagle Bros also has acquired the rights
to Styleware software. Included are
BeagleDraw (TopDraw), BeagleWrite and
BeagleWrite GS (Multiscribe), and GS Desk
Accessories (DeskWorks). Beagle Bros will
support older versions of the programs.
Upgrading from a Styleware version costs
\$10. The beagle versions are much
improved. Contact Beagle Bros as above.

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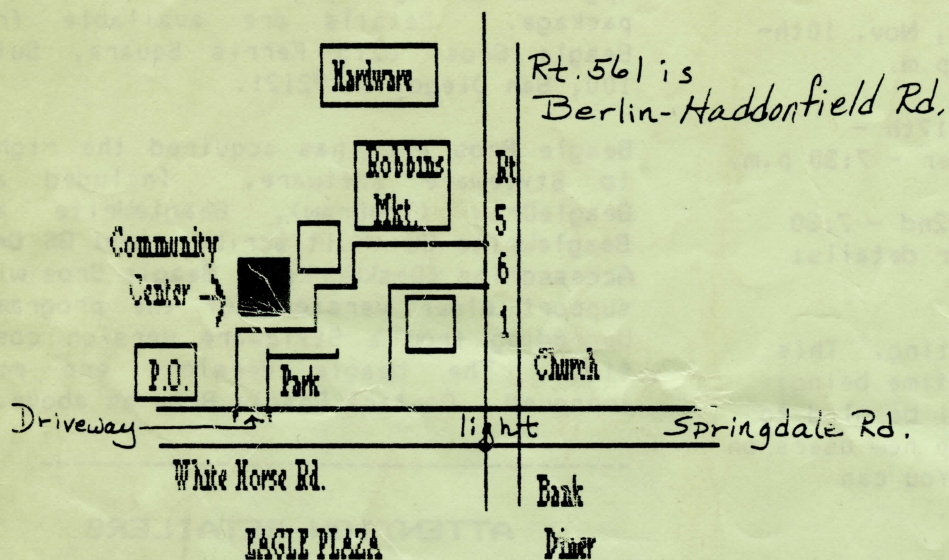
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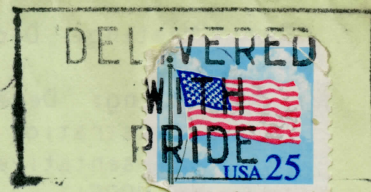
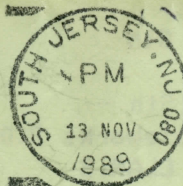
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~ MAP TO MAIN MEETING ~

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